people to pay them. The re-settlement rates may therefore be reduced, at least, by half, if it is not possible to retain the original rates, in consideration of the economic condition of the people, want of irrigation facilities, etc. The Dewan may kindly examine the state of things during his promised tour and pass favourable orders.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao read a petition signed by a number of persons and stated that several of the signatories were waiting outside to represent their grievances in this matter, and presented it to the Dewan who said that it was not usual to admit the raiyats into the Assembly and promised to look into the matter during his tour in the malnad parts soon.

Messrs. H. Krishnasastry and Ganesha Rao, said that classification had not been properly made and that assessment should be fixed according to the nature of irrigational facilities.

Some of the members complained that the representations of the raiyats were not heard by the Survey Superintendent at the time of announcement of rates and they were asked to resign the lands if they could not pay the revised rates.

Dewan.—If you consider that the procedure now adopted in regard to re-settlement is not satisfactory, you should point out definitely what the defect is with suggestions for improvement. Individual cases of hardship cannot be considered here.

Mr. H. V. Rangaswami.—The difficulties in villages are not enquired into, and the accounts prepared by the subordinates of the department are not verified, before the rates are announced by the Survey Superintendent. There is great disparity in the rates of assessment in the adjoining villages which are situated in different taluks.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.—The assessment fixed at the re-settlement should be reduced. Lands which contain a few plantain trees have been classified as *bagayet* and assessed at *bagayet* rates.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—Individual cases of hardship should be duly considered before the rates of assessment are enhanced. Some raiyats derive only a small income from their lands owing to the inferiority of the soil. But they have to pay the same assessment as is imposed on fertile lands. Rates of assessment should be fixed after due consideration of the nature of the soil, irrigational facilities, population of the tract and other factors.

Dewan.—The resettlement procedure and policy will be re-examined.

SUBJECT No. 48.

Preparation of sketches showing irrigation sub-channels.

Messrs. L. Vema Reddi, Malur Municipality and Patel Virupanna, Challakere Taluk.

Mr. L. Vema Reddy.—The sub-channels under a tank are not shown in the village map. Raiyats interfere with those channels and obstruct the supply of water to the lands owned by their neighbours. Consequently many disputes arise. When raiyats divert the channels it becomes almost impossible to find the traces of their existence in the absence of any record to indicate them. To remedy this, it is necessary to have a list of channels under each tank. This should be maintained in the taluk office. The distributary channels under each tank should

be shown in the map. In cases of dispute, the people should accept the decision of the Village Panchayet arrived at with the help of these maps.

Dewan.—The suggestion is a good one and will be noted for consideration.

REVENUE—(FOREST).

(Nos. 49 to 61.)

SUBJECT No. 49.

Control over the forest administration in districts.

Messrs. N. Gurulingappa, K. Basalingiah, Honnali Taluk, and Y. K. Virupiah, Nyamti Municipality.

Mr. N. Gurulingappa.—Some time before, the Deputy Commissioners were entrusted with the administration of forests in the districts. Our grievances when represented to them were redressed without loss of time. Under the present system, a good deal of delay is caused. We therefore pray that the old system may be revived.

Reply of Government.—The report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the improvement and control of district forests is under consideration and early orders will be passed. If you consider that the orders when passed are not quite satisfactory, you may represent the matter again to Government.

SUBJECT No. 50.

Grant of timber from State Forests for agricultural implements, etc.

Messrs. N. Gurulingappa, K. Basalingiah, Honnali Taluk, and Y. K. Virupiah, Nyamti Municipality.

Mr. N. Gurulingappa.—In our experience, district forests do not contain timber suitable for agricultural implements. State forests contain such timber, but the raiyats are not allowed to take it. It is therefore prayed that facilities may be given to raiyats to take timber from State Forests for this purpose.

Dewan.—You can get it from district jungles. In my tour, I have inspected many district jungles and they appeared better than some State Forests.

Mr. Y. K. Virupiah.—In Honnali Taluk, it is not so.

Conservator of Forests.—If it is not possible to get the wood from district forests, you can get it from State Forests.

First Member of Council.—If there is any difficulty, you may represent your grievances to the Conservator of Forests and necessary arrangements will be made.

Dewan.—Wherever there is hardship, concessions will be granted.

SUBJECT No. 51.

Keeping the boundaries of State Forests far from dwelling houses in the *malnad.*

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk, and H. S. Ganesha Rao, Malnad Landholders' Association, Hosakoppa.

Mr. H. S. Ganesha Rao.—In the malnad tracts, boundaries of State Forests are very close to dwelling houses. The people are greatly handicapped in cultivating gardens. Besides, it is a source of several other annoyances. It is therefore requested that the boundaries of State Forests may be removed farther away.

First Member of Council.—If there are any special cases of such inconvenience they may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, who will take steps to remove the hardship.